

1.3 Slope Field and Solution Curves

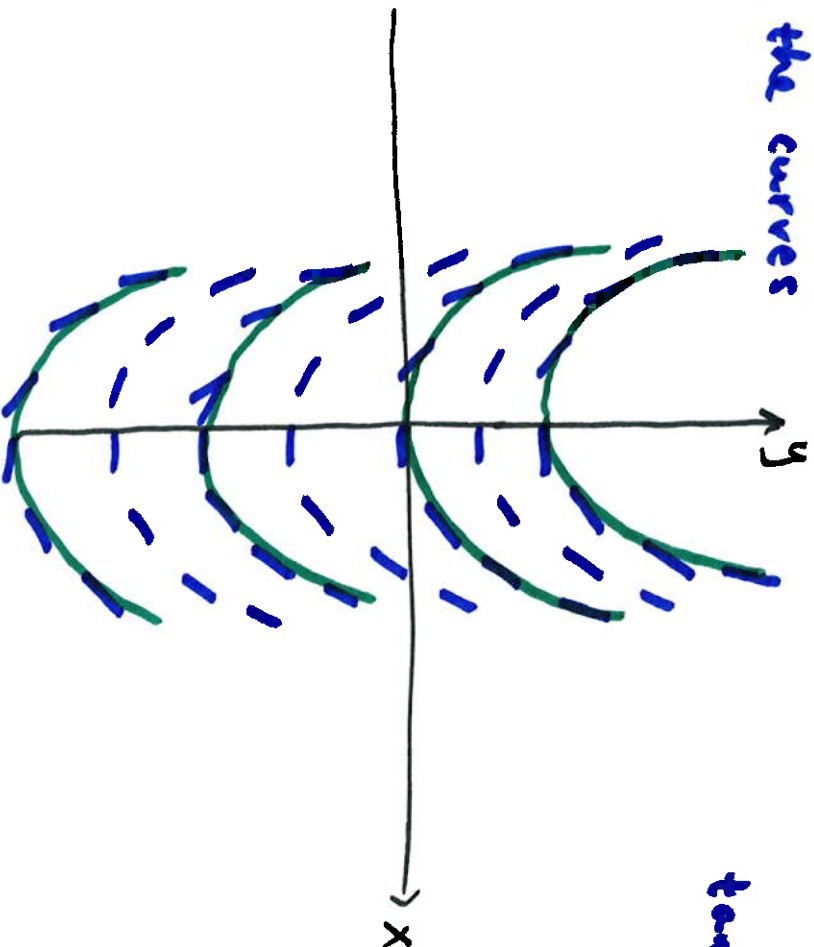
Qualitative view of solutions

example from last time :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

$$y = \int 2x dx = x^2 + C$$

sketch the curves



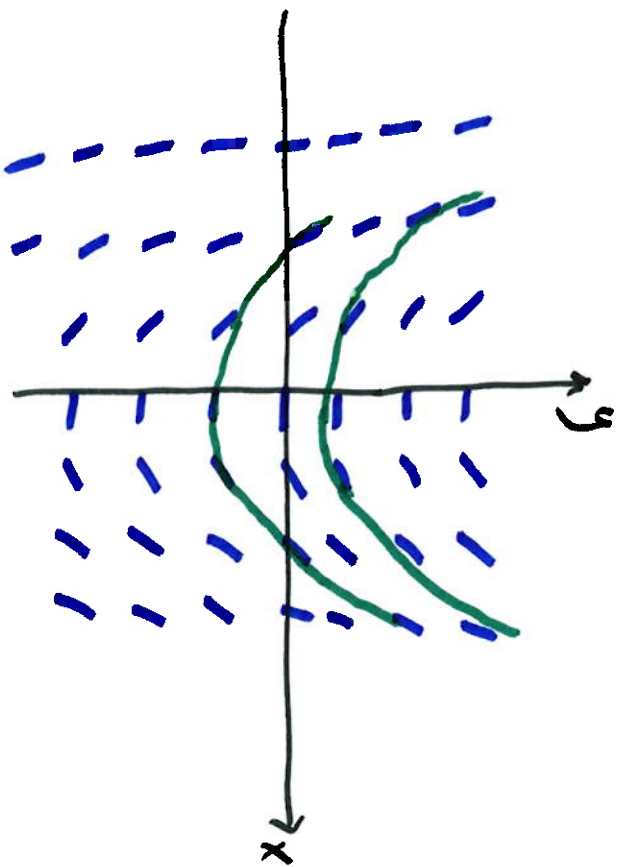
tangent lines on the curves

slope of each is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

(DE or differential equation solution)

Remove the parabolas (solution curves)



each has slope $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$

we can "see" solution

curves (whose tangent

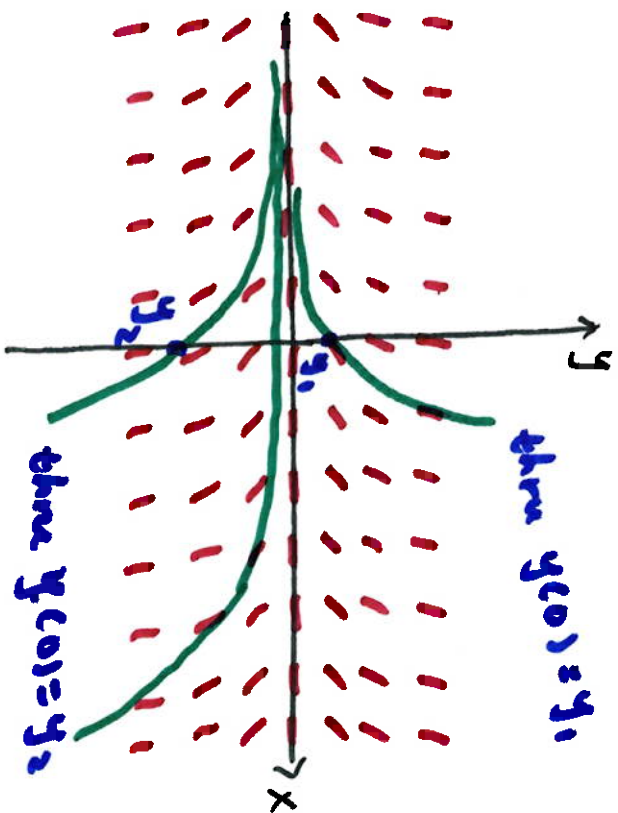
lines have slopes $2x$)

hidden in the slope

field

example $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$

slope is $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$



then $y(x) = y_1$

then $y(x) = y_2$

no dependency on x , moving left or right the slopes stay the same

where are slopes zero?

$y' = y = 0 \rightarrow$ along curve $y = 0$

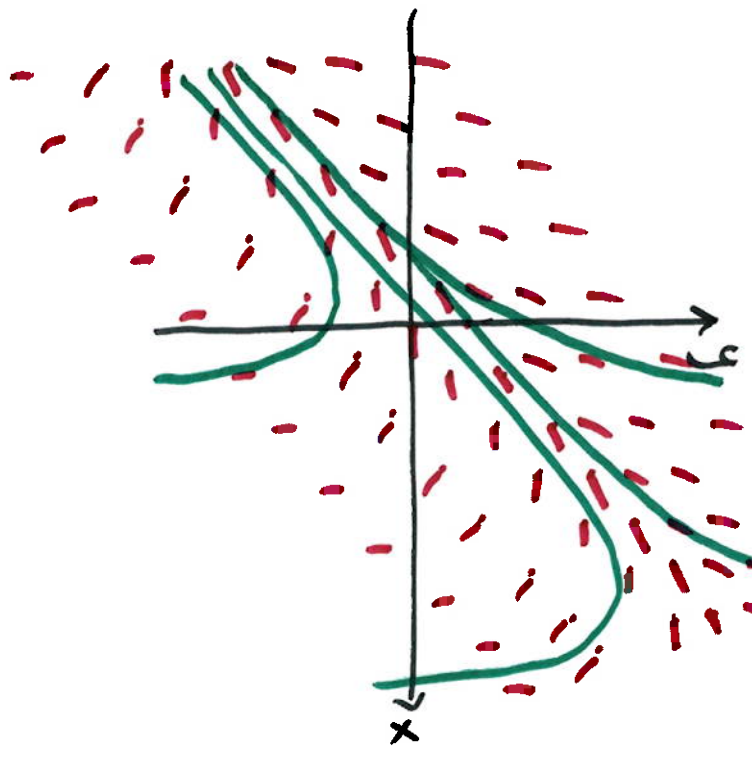
above $y = 0 \rightarrow y > 0 \rightarrow y' = y > 0$

positive slopes \rightarrow high steeper lines

guess solution: exponential, maybe $y = e^x$ or $y = -e^x$

example

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$$



slopes depend on x and y
start with where $y' = 0$

$$y' = y - x = 0 \rightarrow \text{on curve } y = x$$

above it: $y > x \rightarrow y - x > 0$

so $y' > 0$

positive slopes
above

going up \rightarrow more positive

same idea below, but negative slopes

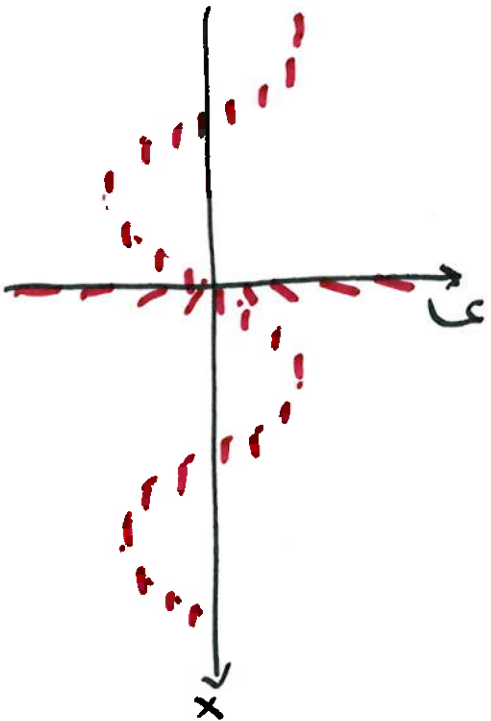
notice if $y(0) < 0$, as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$

if $y(0) > 0$, as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $y \rightarrow \infty$

~~if $y(0) < 0$~~

Example

$$y' = y - \sin x$$



$y' = 0$ on curve

$$y = \sin x$$

above $y = \sin x$

$$y' > 0$$

y inc $\rightarrow y'$ inc

below $y = \sin x$

$$y' < 0$$

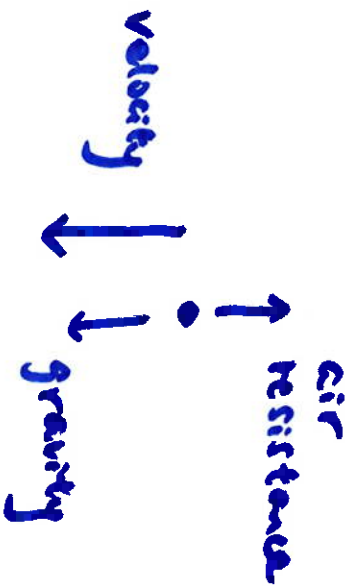
y dec $\rightarrow y'$ dec

fix y , move x right?

fix y , move x left?

Application: terminal velocity

free fall, acceleration due to gravity = acceleration due to air resistance



DE: Newton's Law $F=ma$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - D$$

gravity drag

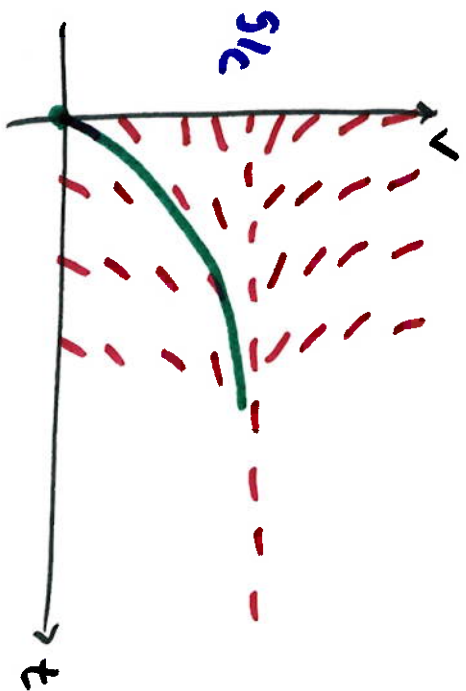
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - a_D \quad \leftarrow \text{acc due to drag}$$

constant ↓

Popular models of a_D : cV , cV^2

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - cV$$

slope field: slope = 0 along $v = \frac{g}{c}$



below $v = \frac{g}{c}$, $v' > 0$

above $v = \frac{g}{c}$, $v' < 0$

terminal: $v = \frac{g}{c}$

high $c \rightarrow$ low terminal \rightarrow survive
(parachute)